Saskatchewan Police Commission

Annual Report for 2016-17

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Government of Saskatchewan

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This annual report is also available in electronic format from the Ministry's website at www.saskatchewan.ca.

Letters of Transmittal

The Honourable Gordon S. Wyant, Q.C. Minister of Justice and Attorney General

Her Honour
The Honourable Vaughn S. Schofield
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan
Government House
4607 Dewdney Avenue
REGINA SK S4T 1B7

May it Please Your Honour:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017.

Gordon S. Wyant, Q.C.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General

Neil Robertson, Q.C. Chairperson

Honourable Gordon S. Wyant, Q.C.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
Province of Saskatchewan
Legislative Building
REGINA SK S4S 0B3

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to section 15 of *The Police Act, 1990*, the undersigned is pleased to present the Saskatchewan Police Commission Annual Report for the period of April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017.

Neil Robertson, Q.C.
Chairperson

Saskatchewan Police Commission

Saskatchewan's municipal and First Nations police services operate under the authority of *The Police Act, 1990*. *The Police Act, 1990* establishes the Saskatchewan Police Commission as the primary agency for oversight of police services subject to the Act. The Act, in section 19, states the Commission's mandate and lists authorized activities of the Saskatchewan Police Commission.

Saskatchewan Police Commission – Members

Neil Robertson, Q.C. – Chair

Frederick Matheson – Vice-Chair

Steve Connelly, Q.C. – Member

Treena Sikora – Member

Leslie Sullivan, Q.C. – Member

Saskatchewan Police Commission – Staff

Rick Peach – Executive Director

Murray Roe – Policy, Standards and Compliance Officer

Susan Wilson-Blundell – Administrative Assistant

Saskatchewan Police College – Staff

Mitch Crumley – Director

Lonnie Dynna – Assistant Director

Denis Eberle – In-service Training Officer

Cst. Lori Alexander – Recruit Training Officer

Marnie McMillan – Instructional Designer

Lil Olynyk – Executive Assistant

Kathy Munro – Executive Assistant

Commission Offices

Commission Office

Saskatchewan Police Commission
1850 – 1881 Scarth Street
Regina SK S4P 4K9
Telephone: (306) 787-9292
Facsimile: (306) 798-4908

Police College

Saskatchewan Police College
University of Regina, College West 217
Regina SK S4S 0A2
Telephone: (306) 787-8870
Facsimile: (306) 787-8876

Role of the Commission

The Saskatchewan Police Commission is intended to provide independent oversight of municipal and First Nations police services in Saskatchewan. The Commission has broad jurisdiction, including administrative, appellate, audit, inquisitorial, and legislative authority.

Philosophy

The Saskatchewan Police Commission was created in 1974 and has since maintained community policing as its guiding philosophy. Community Policing is based upon the *Principles of Policing* stated in 1829 by then Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel for the London Metropolitan Police. These principles also inform the education and training delivered to police officers at the Saskatchewan Police College. The primary duty of police is to keep the peace, protect the public and enforce the law impartially, with compassion and with respect for human dignity.

Mandate

The mandate of the Saskatchewan Police Commission is prescribed by subsection 19(1) of *The Police Act, 1990*.

Duty and powers of commission

19(1) The commission shall promote:

a. adequate and effective policing throughout Saskatchewan; and

b. the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, the efficiency of police services and the improvement of police relationships with communities within Saskatchewan.

Authorized Activities

The Police Act, 1990 provides the Commission with powers and duties to fulfil its mandate, including in the following provisions:

- section 12, to make regulations to the Act, provided the Commission must consult with local boards of police commissioners, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police (SACP) and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers (SFPO) and subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
- subsection 19(2), to develop programs to create a public understanding of police functions and promote the improvement of community relationships and crime prevention, to conduct research, facilitate coordination of police activities on a provincial and municipal basis to ensure uniform law enforcement and cooperation between police services and other services, operate the Saskatchewan Police College, conduct audits and reviews of police services, develop police training programs, compile a police and procedure instruction manual for boards, chiefs and police services, provide financial aid for police education and establish a central information and statistics service for all police services; section 39(11), which allows the Commission, with the approval of the Minister, to provide direction to the Public Complaints Commission (PCC) regarding the general conduct of the PCC's duties;
- sections 69-71, to hear and decide appeals from decisions of hearing officers;
- section 86, to receive copies of the constitution and bylaws and any amendments from local police associations;
- section 89, subject to approval of the Minister, to conduct inquiries and take any action arising from the inquiry;
- section 94.2, to require training for local boards of police commissioners.

Commission Budgets

Fiscal Year	Commission Administration	Sask. Police College	Total
2016-17	$204,000.00	$1,280,000.00	$1,484,000.00
2015/16	$203,000.00	$1,271,000.00	$1,474,000.00
2014/15	$203,000.00	$1,268,000.00	$1,471,000.00
2013/14	$202,000.00	$1,257,000.00	$1,459,000.00
2012/13	$265,000.00	$1,162,000.00	$1,427,000.00
2011/12	$50,000.00	$1,158,000.00	$1,208,000.00
2010/11	$50,000.00	$1,150,000.00	$1,200,000.00
2009/10	$90,000.00	$1,115,000.00	$1,205,000.00
2008/09	$116,658.00	$1,055,772.00	$1,172,430.00
2007/08	$158,621.00	$807,189.00	$965,810.00
2006/07	$222,489.00	$662,511.00	$885,000.00
2005/06	$172,087.17	$635,998.08	$808,085.25
2004/05	$106,718.02	$615,618.74	$722,336.76
2003/04	$85,336.37	$625,214.94	$710,551.31
2002/03	$162,339.95	$598,620.89	$760,960.84
2001/02	$187,763.72	$538,304.58	$726,068.30
2000/01	$184,894.00	$533,106.00	$718,000.00
1999/00	$182,952.00	$431,048.00	$614,000.00
1998/99	$182,072.00	$511,128.00*	$693,200.00
1997/98	$182,072.00	$417,928.00	$600,000.00
1996/97	$180,072.00	$417,928.00	$598,000.00
1995/96	$181,890.00	$414,110.00	$596,000.00
1994/95	$190,890.00	$414,110.00	$605,000.00
1993/94	$182,890.00	$414,110.00	$597,000.00
1992/93	$279,060.00	$318,340.00	$597,400.00

* Includes Special Warrant funding for recruit training.

Strategic Priorities

The Commission, mindful of its limited resources, identified and adopted five strategic priorities at its meeting of 7 April 2016:

1. Budget – increase to enhance capacity
2. Operational Auditing – second position
3. Police Education – Saskatchewan Police College
4. Infrastructure – Saskatchewan Police College
5. Policy and Procedure Manual

Activities of the Commission

In discharging its mandate, the Commission is responsible for promoting efficiency and improving police relations in the community, and regularly consults with municipal Boards of Police Commissioners, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police (SACP) and the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers. The Commission places considerable emphasis on diversity awareness and cross-cultural training to respond to the changing demographics of Saskatchewan's population and encourages police services to ensure their staffing is representative of the general population they serve.

The Commission continues to be actively engaged in providing oversight to municipal policing. With the continuing conduct of policy compliance audits of local police service policies, the conduct of operational audits of police service operations, the review of regular reporting by police services and monitoring for trends in regard to use of force, internal discipline, discharge of firearms and personnel numbers, and the review of all conducted energy weapons deployments, the Commission is achieving its goal of effectively monitoring municipal and First Nations police within Saskatchewan communities.

The Commission continues its focus on public complaints and matters of internal discipline through monitoring of complaints, hearing appeals to the Commission from the decisions of independent Hearing Officers, and conducting reviews of requests to extend section 23(1) limitation periods set out in *The Municipal Police Discipline Regulations, 1991*.

The Commission continues to place emphasis on training for new police recruits and in-service officers throughout their careers. It also emphasizes training on board governance for members of local Boards of Police Commissioners. To this end, the Saskatchewan Police College continues to deliver training at the highest level. The Commission is mandated through legislation to operate the Saskatchewan Police College.

Meetings

In 2016-2017 the Saskatchewan Police Commission held four in person meetings, alternating between Regina and Saskatoon. The Commission also on three additional occasions addressed issues of a pressing nature by email communication.

Visits

The Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Police Commission and the Director of the Saskatchewan Police College continue to visit with police services and non-government agencies around the province. Ongoing liaison with municipal Boards of Police Commissioners, the SACP, the Saskatchewan Federation of Police Officers, members of the public and other federal and provincial colleagues enables the Commission to be aware of and positioned to respond to emerging issues, trends and challenges of contemporary policing.

Appeals to the Commission

One appeal from a Hearing Officer's order on review of Relief from Duty was filed with the Commission late in 2016-17. That appeal will be heard by the Commission early in 2017-18.

Regulations

During 2016-17 the Commission amended *The Municipal Police Equipment Regulations, 1991* to update the types of special equipment which, subject to the approval of the Chief of Police, are authorized for use by municipal and First Nations police services in the province in dealing with emergency situations.

Audits and Reviews

During 2016-17 the Commission concluded audits of the use of force review processes utilized by each of the six largest police services in the province, which were commenced in 2015-16, to ensure that all incidents involving use of force by police members are subject to critical, effective review and that training and discipline are implemented where appropriate. This process ensures that use of force incidents continue to be aligned with best practices in police training and police use of force.

The Commission monitors developments in policing on a continuous basis to identify subject matter areas for the conduct of audits and to establish audit priorities. Future audits are already planned for police vehicle pursuits and the investigation and discipline of allegations of police misconduct.

Policy Development

In 2016-17 the Commission implemented a new policy to address conflict of interest in police service funding, the development of which was commenced in 2015-16. The Commission also implemented a new policy to address processes for review and reporting of use of force incidents by police services in the province as a consequence of the use of force review audit.

The Commission also continued work on the development of a policy for the governance of the use of police contact interviews, frequently referred to as street checks. Although it had been expected that policy development would be completed and the policy implemented in 2016-17, consultations on this issue have taken longer than anticipated. A decision on whether to adopt a policy is expected to be made in 2017-18.

Saskatchewan Police College

Police Education and Training

The Saskatchewan Police College is the provincial police training and education academy for municipal and First Nations police officers in the province. The Saskatchewan Police College, with offices and classrooms located at the University of Regina, is under the authority and control of the Saskatchewan Police Commission by virtue of *The Police Act, 1990*.

The mission of the Saskatchewan Police College is to collaborate with Saskatchewan municipal and First Nations police agencies and their membership to provide:

- Basic recruit training;
- Ongoing in-service training;
- Training regarding specialized investigative techniques; and
- Ongoing evaluation of current trends and technologies which impact police responses.

During the 2016-17 year, 849 candidates attended the Police College for training and education. The programming delivered can be broken down into two major categories: training and education of police recruits, and training and education of serving police officers, also called "in-service" training.

Recruit Education and Training

Recruit Training is a 20 week program for candidates hired independently from Saskatchewan municipal and First Nations police agencies. The program is designed to help course candidates develop the knowledge, skills, and abilities required for successful performance of general policing duties. The Recruit Training Program is followed by four to six months of field training at the recruit's home agency with a field training officer. Most police services also provide one to two weeks of selective introductory training pertinent to their agencies when the recruits graduate from the College.

Recruit Training Class #72 was hosted from January 11 to May 27, 2016, with an enrollment of 19 police officers: eight from Saskatoon Police Service, five from Regina Police Service, one from Prince Albert Police Service, one from Weyburn Police Service, two from Estevan Police Service, one from Moose Jaw Police Service, and one from Altona Police Service (Manitoba). Recruit Training Class #73 was hosted from August 2 to December 16, 2016, with an enrollment of 16 police officers: seven from Saskatoon Police Service, four from Regina Police Service, two from Prince Albert Police Service, one from File Hills First Nations Police Service, and two from Moose Jaw Police Service.

The key areas of focus within the Police Recruit Training Program for Classes #72 and #73 were:

- Orientation to Recruit Training – 7.5 hours
- Criminal Law Series-(includes Criminal Code, federal statutes, provincial statutes and Restorative Justice) – 95.5 hours
- Wellness Series – 22 hours
- Introduction to Policing and Daily Detailing – 62.5 hours
- Diversity Awareness – 26 hours
- Verbal Communication and De-escalation – 22 hours
- Professionalism, Ethics and Integrity – 12 hours
- Traffic Control and Enforcement – 15 hours
- Introduction to Investigations – 37 hours
- Mental Health Series – 21 hours
- Interpersonal Violence and Abuse – 22 hours
- High Risk Investigations – 40 hours
- Defensive Tactics – 82 hours (includes fitness sessions, Day 2 POPAT, Control Tactics; classroom theory sessions and Grad rehearsal sessions)

- ⇨ Emergency Vehicle Operator Course – 36 hours
- ⇨ Firearms – 77 hours (includes classroom theory, pistol training and shotgun training)
- ⇨ Public and Officer Safety Training – 60 hours
- ⇨ Drill - 30 hours (includes drill, grad rehearsal sessions and transportation between facilities time)
- ⇨ Graduation – 7.5 hours

Total Program – 675 hours active/classroom learning.

In-Service Training

Courses are offered for all levels of serving personnel from more basic courses (such as the Operational Investigators course) to specific courses that address focused areas of investigation and other offerings that are directed toward management and leadership development. In the 2016–17 training year, a total of 814 candidates attended in-service training programs through the Saskatchewan Police College.

The following courses are regularly offered by the College: Introduction to Management, Senior Constable Development, Operational Investigators, Drug Investigation, Cultural Relations, Effective Presentations, Media Relations, Using the Internet as an Intelligence Tool, and in conjunction with partnering organizations, the Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy.

Specialized courses, workshops or seminars are also offered by the College. These programs include: the Advanced Interviewing course, the Search Warrant Writing, Field Training Officers course, Defensive Tactics Instructor and Defensive Tactics Instructor Re-certification Training, Firearms Instructor Training, Firearms Instructor Re-certification, Introduction to Investigative File Management, Service Pistol Armourer Training, Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Training, Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Recertification, and the POPAT Administrators Course. In addition, two one-day Impaired Driving Workshops, and an annual instructor seminar for Firearms Instructors were held. Every two years the College co-facilitates a seminar with the Public Complaints Commission and in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Police Commission, provides training to the Saskatchewan Municipal Boards of Police Commissioners.

In 2016, the College introduced the Leadership in Police Organizations (LPO) Course to replace the Police Managers Course. This research-based course, developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), is based upon behavioural science theories and intended to assist police officers develop understanding and skills for leading individuals, groups, change, and organizations, as well as supporting organizational initiatives as followers. The course is held over three one-week sessions.

2016-17 Course and Candidate Summary

Course	Date	# of Candidates
Recruit Class #72	Jan 11 - May 27	19
Drug Investigation #34	April 4 - 6	29
Sr. Constable's Development #62	April 18 - 22	30
Advanced Interview & Interrogation #6 (Saskatoon)	April 25 - 29	25
Search Warrant Writers Course #14	May 2 - 6	24
Operational Investigators Course #62 (Saskatoon)	May 9 - 20	22
Treaty Four Citizens Police Academy #12	May 9 - 13	19
Field Training Officers Course #23	May 25 - 26	22
Defensive Tactics Recertification Course #6 (Saskatoon)	May 30 - June 3	33
Defensive Tactics Instructor Course #6	June 6 - 17	25
SKPC Service Pistol Armourers #6 (Saskatoon)	June 21	12
Leadership in Police Organizations #2 Expectation Meeting	Aug 29	(below)
Recruit Class #73	Aug 2 - Dec 16	16
Operational Investigators #63	Sept 14 - 25	23

Course	Date	# of Candidates
Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor #6	Sept 26	12
Leadership in Police Organizations #2 - Part I	Sept 26 - 30	34
Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Recert. #1	Sept 27	8
Media Relations #18 (Saskatoon)	Sept 28-30	14
Senior Constables Development Course #63	Oct 3 - 7	24
Cultural Relations #42	Oct 17 - 20	21
Leadership in Police Organizations #2 Part 2	Oct 17 - 28	(above)
Search Warrant Writers Course #15	Oct 24 - 28	26
Introduction To Management #57	Oct 31 - Nov 4	28
Firearms Seminar #9	Nov 8	13
Impaired Driving Workshop #5	Nov 9	27
Advanced Interview & Interrogation #7	Nov 14 - 18	19
Impaired Driving Workshop #6 (Saskatoon)	Nov 21	27
Firearms Instructor Course #21 (Saskatoon)	Nov 21 - 25	12
Intro to Investigative File Mgmt #11	Nov 28 - Dec 2	23
Leadership in Police Organizations #2 Part 3	Dec 5 - 9	(above)
Field Training Officers Course #24	Dec 7 - 8	24
Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Course (Saskatoon)	Jan 5	11
Conducted Energy Weapon Instructor Recert #2	Jan 12	11
Advanced Interviewing & Interrogation #8	Jan 16 - 20	25
Introduction to Management #58	Jan 23 - 27	28
Firearms Instructor Recert #38 (Saskatoon)	Jan 30 -31	16
Service Pistol Armourer Course #7 (Saskatoon)	Feb 1	21
POPAT Administrators Course #3	Feb 7 - 8	16
Effective Presentations Course #57	Feb 13 - 16	15
Leadership in Police Organizations #3 Expectation Meeting	Feb 15	(below)
Firearms Instructor Recert #39	Feb 28 - Mar 1	19
Service Pistol Armourer Course #8	Mar 2	14
Leadership in Police Organizations #3 - Part I	Mar 13 - 17	35
Operational Investigators Course #64	Mar 20 - 31	22
Firearms Instructor Recert #40 (Saskatoon)	Mar 23 - 24	5
Total Candidates Trained		**849**

Police Services

List of Cities, Towns and Villages Policed by Municipal/First Nations Police

The municipal and First Nations police services operating within the scope of *The Police Act, 1990*, as of March 31, 2017, are

Cities	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
Regina	391	397	215,106	1/542
Saskatoon	460	472	246,376	1/522
Moose Jaw	54	54	33,890	1/628
Prince Albert	93	92	35,926	1/390
Estevan	26	25	11,483	1/459
Weyburn	20	20	10,870	1/543

Towns & Villages	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
Caronport	1	1	949	1/949
Dalmeny	3	3	1,826	1/609
Luseland	1	1	623	1/623

Rural Municipalities	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
Corman Park #334	6	6	8,568	1/1,428
Vanscoy #345	1	1	2,840	1/2,840
Wilton #472	1	1	1,629	1/1,629

First Nations	Sworn Officers Authorized	Sworn Officers Actual	Population[1]	Police Ratio Population
File Hills First Nation	9	9[2]	1,421	1/158

* Sworn Officers does not include Special Constables

[1] Population totals are derived from 2016 Census data.

[2] Includes two RCMP officers on secondment to File Hills First Nations Police Service.

All other cities, towns and villages in the province with a population over 500 are policed by contract with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Use of Firearms by Municipal/First Nations Police

During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2016

Regina Police Service

In one incident a member discharged one round from a shotgun into the floor in front of a charging pit-bull as members entered a residence to execute a search warrant. As a result the dog retreated and presented no further threat.

Saskatoon Police Service

In six separate incidents seven members discharged rifles to euthanize injured animals. In one incident a member accidentally discharged one round from a service pistol without any injuries.

In an eighth incident members responding to a break and enter in progress were confronted by an armed subject. Two members discharged a total of three rounds from service carbines resulting in the subject's demise.

Prince Albert Police Service

There were no incidents during which police discharged firearms. In ten separate incidents suspects discharged rounds from one rifle, three shotguns, one handgun, a restricted weapon and four firearms of unknown type resulting in one civilian fatality, four civilian injuries and a total of nine *Criminal Code* charges.

Moose Jaw Police Service

In one incident a member fired two rounds from a service pistol to euthanize an injured deer.

Corman Park Police Service

In three separate incidents, two involving the destruction of wounded deer and one a raccoon creating a nuisance, a total of nine rounds, five from handguns and four from a shotgun, were fired by three members.

File Hills First Nations Police Service

There were no incidents in which police discharged firearms. Members did respond to one incident where a long gun was used by a suspect in a home invasion with one round being discharged. One person was injured during the incident and the matter is still under investigation.

Estevan Police Service

In one incident one member discharged four rounds from a shotgun to euthanize an injured deer.

Dalmeny Police Service

In three incidents members discharged three rounds, two from a service handgun and one from a shotgun, to euthanize wounded deer.

Use of Firearms by Royal Canadian Mounted Police (in Saskatchewan)

During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2016

In one incident one member discharged two rounds from a police carbine into the rear tires of a vehicle occupied by a suicidal subject with a firearm who was attempting to flee police and harm himself. The subject was taken into custody under *The Mental Health Services Act* uninjured.

Use of Conducted Energy Weapons by Municipal/First Nations Police

During Course of Duty - Calendar Year 2016

Saskatoon Police Service

Eleven incidents during which CEWs were deployed were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident members responded to a disturbance call at a residence where they encountered a male subject who was wanted on several outstanding warrants. When they endeavored to arrest the subject he became violent, trapping one member between a door and the door jamb as he tried to follow the subject into the landing. The members were unable to extricate the trapped member from the doorway. The trapped member observed a number of potential weapons including what appeared to be a camping axe or a hammer and a large, flat bladed screwdriver. Despite being directed to stop resisting on multiple occasions, the subject continued to apply pressure on the door keeping the member trapped. The trapped member, having previously drawn his CEW, discharged it to eliminate the threat. The subject was transported to detention where he was medically cleared by the on duty paramedic.

In the second incident members responded to a disturbance call. Shortly after arriving at the scene they found a female at a nearby residence who had been assaulted by a male subject. The members observed the subject come out of another residence and began damaging the female's vehicle with a heavy vehicle jack. He then armed himself with a small axe and approached the members, brandishing the axe in a threatening manner. The subject appeared to be under the influence of an intoxicant and could not be reasoned with. Members discharged CEWs twice in an effort to stop the subject's approach and eliminate the threat, however neither discharge was successful in doing so. The male then retreated back inside the residence where he barricaded himself armed with another bladed weapon. Additional members attended and the subject eventually emerged from the residence and surrendered. EMS was called and attended the scene, subsequently transporting the subject to hospital.

In the third incident members responded to a disturbance report. Upon arrival they found a male assault victim, the assailant having already left the scene. While the members were dealing the disturbance involving several intoxicated persons, the assailant came running out of a crowd and again attacked the victim striking him and knocking him to the ground. One of the members attempted to pull the assailant off the victim, loudly ordering him to stop. The member was unable to stop the assailant's attack and separate him from the victim. The second member was approaching the assault from the other side and also loudly ordered the assailant to stop. Fearing serious injury to the victim and the other member, the second member then discharged his CEW once, eliminating the threat posed by the assailant. The assailant was then taken into custody. EMS attended the scene and transported the assailant to hospital where he was medically cleared and then transported to detention.

In the fourth incident members responded to a call of a man armed with a knife in the street, running into traffic. Upon arrival at the scene members were met by a male subject with what appeared to be an 8 inch steak knife in hand. The subject was jumping around and ran towards one of the members in an aggressive, combative manner. The members noted the presence of other civilians in the area and, because of the subject's aggressiveness toward police, feared for the safety of members of the public as well as themselves. One member discharged a CEW to end the threat and the subject was taken into custody and transported to hospital.

In the fifth incident members attended to check on a residence at the request of the occupant. Upon arrival members found a male subject in the apartment seated at the computer with his back to the door. They identified themselves and the subject got up and came toward the members in an aggressive manner, shouting and yelling threats at them and challenging them to fight. Despite the members efforts to de-escalate the situation the subject refused to calm down and a physical altercation ensued. One member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat and the subject was then taken into custody without injury. It was subsequently learned that the address provided by the occupant who had requested members check her apartment was incorrect and the male subject was the resident of the apartment members attended.

In the sixth incident members attended to investigate a complaint of a domestic assault. Upon arrival they spoke to an occupant at the residence and were informed that the alleged offender had left the scene. The alleged offender, a female, returned while members were speaking with the complainant. She became verbally and physically aggressive with the members, throwing a metal shelf at one member which struck him, while yelling that she wanted to kill the members and herself. A second member endeavored to arrest the subject who struck him in the head several times. When de-escalation efforts continued to be unsuccessful, one member discharged a CEW to terminate the threat and ongoing assault and the subject was taken into custody. The subject was treated by EMS at the scene. The members were not injured.

In the seventh incident members responded to a complaint of a domestic. Upon arriving at the residence, the first member on scene here could hear a female trying to talk a male subject into opening the door but he refused to do so. The member began taking to the male subject who continued to refuse to open the door. The female then said that he had a knife and had been hitting her.

The member endeavored to breach the door unsuccessfully. As he was doing so two additional members arrived and they were able to assist and open the door. The male subject then retreated into a bathroom with the female and once again barricaded the door. Members successfully breached the bathroom door and observed the female seated on the toilet with the subject behind her holding a knife against her neck. He was commanded to drop the knife but refused to comply and responded by saying in an eerily calm voice "for what she did to me". Fearing for the life and safety of the female, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject was then taken under control. The female was uninjured.

In the eighth incident members attended a residence in response to a call regarding a male subject, who was related to the residents, becoming violent and attacking people in the residence. Upon arrival, one member was speaking with the complainant while the second member was speaking with the subject. The subject became violent and struck the member in the face with a closed fist. The member began backing away in an effort to de-escalate the situation, however the subject kept advancing toward the member aggressively. The member ordered the subject to stop, without success. The member then discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed by the subject. He was then taken into custody; EMS was called to the scene and cleared the subject medically.

In the ninth incident members responded to a report of a domestic disturbance, with callers indicating they could hear a female screaming and saw a male dragging a female back into the house. Upon arrival at the scene members received no response at the door. In light of the information received and the apparent danger posed to the female involved, members forced the door and entered the residence. Once inside they located a female crying and covered in blood. The male subject was barricaded in the bathroom and refused commands to surrender. He was confrontational and aggressive with members throughout the incident, and continually refused to surrender and to keep his hands out of his pockets so that they were visible. Fearing what might be in his pockets, and in the face of the subject's continuing aggressiveness and non-compliance with efforts to de-escalate the situation, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject fell backwards upon discharge and struck his head on a table as he went down, causing a cut that required medical attention. The subject was taken into custody and transported to hospital by EMS where he received medical treatment for the cut and was cleared medically.

In the tenth incident members were responded to a call of a male who was in breach of court ordered conditions. Upon members arriving at the scene, the male in question was arrested without incident. As they were leaving the building a female subject, who was the arrested male's girlfriend, threatened to stab the members. She then returned to the residence and came back out brandishing a knife and charged at the members. Members' orders to drop the knife were ignored and the subject continued to advance on the members until she was within 4 to 5 meters. At that point one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed by the subject. The members were then able to take the subject into custody, emergency medical services were called and she was transported to hospital as a precaution.

In the eleventh incident members responded to a domestic dispute. While investigating the complaint, residents asked the members to remove a male who was no longer welcome in their home from the basement. One of the members went downstairs to do so while the second member dealt with the person arrested on the original complaint. The member encountered the male subject sleeping on a couch. When the member roused the subject he struck the member in the head, jumped up and aggressively approached the member. A struggle began, however the member's verbal commands and physical force options had no effect on the subject, who was much larger than the member. At that point the member became fearful of his personal safety and discharged his CEW to eliminate the threat. The member was then able to take the subject into custody. EMS was called and attended the scene where they cleared the subject medically.

Regina Police Service

Eight incidents during which CEWs were deployed were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident a member responded to a domestic disturbance where he encountered a male subject who refused to come out of the residence when instructed to do so. The member could hear another voice in the residence and fearing for the safety of that person he entered the residence with his CEW at the "low ready". The member ordered the subject to place his hands behind his back and kneel, which he refused to do. The subject then moved back away from the member yelling profanities at him while an unseen female yelled at the subject to stop what he was doing. The subject then pulled a full sized refrigerator to the ground and got behind it, then began displaying common attack cues directed at the member. The member ordered the subject to stand back, which he refused to do. The member then announced he was going to discharge his CEW and then did so to eliminate the threat posed. The member then took control of the subject and called emergency medical services who attended the scene. EMS assessed the subject and transported the subject to hospital for assessment as he had indicated he had ingested a number of pills. The subject continued to be belligerent and aggressive with members and EMS personnel during transport by ambulance.

In the second incident members were dispatched to a domestic related break and enter. The caller, a female, indicated that a male subject whom she knew had kicked at her door and then broken her basement window and that she believed he was inside. She also indicated the subject was intoxicated and could be violent. Upon arrival members observed the subject at the side of the

residence and instructed him to come out from between the houses. The subject charged the members, stopping approximately 15 feet from them and "squared off" with the members. Members repeatedly instructed the subject to get on the ground, however he refused to comply. The subject then reached behind his back and, fearing he was reaching for a weapon, one member discharged his CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject went to his knees but continued to refuse to get on the ground. Members approached him and took him to the ground, gaining control and handcuffing him. EMS was called and attended the scene to assess the subject. They indicated there was no medical concern arising from the CEW use, however they were concerned that the subject indicated he had taken 25 pain pills and cocaine and had been drinking. EMS transported the subject to hospital for psychiatric assessment. After being cleared by a psychiatrist, the subject was transported to detention.

In the third incident members attended a residence and spoke to a female who was concerned for the welfare of her son. The woman indicated her son had left the hospital where he had been admitted for treatment for a crystal meth addiction and that he was in a near psychotic state. Members noticed lights go out in the garage and asked the mother if they could search the garage for her son. She provided permission and members proceeded to the garage where they opened the door and called the male subject's name, announcing their presence. The subject was found behind the door and responded by pushing one of the members and a struggle ensued. The struggle continued outside the garage with the subject, who was a large man, refusing to comply with commands from the members. The subject then advised the members that he had a needle and was going to "stick you guys". One member then discharged his CEW to eliminate the threat and they were then able to gain control of the subject and take him into custody. EMS was called to the scene and cleared the subject medically. The subject was then transported to hospital by police.

In the fourth incident members responded to information of a female subject threatening to kill herself. At the scene members encountered the subject and observed her to be in possession of a steak knife the sharp edge of which she was rubbing across her left forearm. Members endeavored through negotiation with the subject to calm her and get her to put down the knife for several minutes without success. When the subject was observed to become increasingly aggressive in the manner in which she was stroking the sharp edge of the blade across her forearm members feared she was about to cause herself harm. To eliminate the threat the subject posed to herself one member discharged a CEW once. The subject was then taken under control and restrained. EMS was called and attended the scene where they cleared the subject medically. She was then transported by members to hospital where she was turned over to the Police and Crisis Team (PACT) members to assist her with her mental health crisis.

In the fifth incident members responded to a complaint of uttering threats involving the complainant's son, whom she wished removed from her residence. The complainant indicated that the son had left the residence while she was on the phone with police, breaking the door as he exited, and that he had told her he had a gun and was going to come back and shoot her and her husband. Members attended and spoke with the complainant, then conducting a search of the area, observing a male subject fitting the description provided by the complainant entering a business. Members entered and located the subject trying to hide inside the building. Members instructed him to show his hands and surrender. The subject refused to comply and challenged the members. The subject had on a backpack and members feared he may have a weapon either on his person or readily available in the backpack. The subject continued to pace with his fists tightly clenched beside his body. At one point the subject pulled a cell phone from his pocket and asked if the members were going to shoot him. Numerous attempts were made by members to negotiate with the subject and calm the situation in an effort to get him to surrender without incident, however it became obvious that the subject was not going comply with those requests. The subject's behaviour and demeanor became increasingly agitated and aggressive throughout his interaction with the members until one officer discharged a CEW to eliminate the risk. Members were then able to move in and take custody of the subject. Emergency medical services were called and attended and determined that the subject was uninjured. He disclosed that he had a pre-existing medical condition that required treatment so he was transported to hospital. During transport the subject indicated that he had pulled the cell phone from his pocket hoping the members would shoot him when he did so.

In the sixth incident members responded to a complaint of a suspicious person at a residential apartment complex. The complainant advised that a male had knocked on the back door and the complainant, mistakenly believing he knew the subject, let him in. Two members arrived and were advised by the complainant that the subject had gone somewhere upstairs. Members located the subject on the second floor. He was very agitated and moved to the end of the hall. Members repeatedly asked him who he was and why he was in the building. In response the subject began grunting and talking of demons. He refused to comply with the members' requests to put his hand up and stop moving. The subject then ran upstairs to the third floor with the members following him. He continued to growl at the members and to speak of demons. When members requested the subject come downstairs he took an extremely aggressive posture with fists clenched and neck straining. The subject then slowly made his way down the stairs to the first floor. Two additional members arrived at that point in response to a call for backup and knew the subject from a previous dealing, advising the original members that he had been extremely non-compliant and aggressive. The subject was becoming increasingly agitated and continued to refuse to comply with the members' instructions. He then moved his right hand in front of his body and appeared to grab something from his person. One member drew her CEW and instructed the subject to show his hands. He refused to do so, turning his back on the members with his hands in front of his body and walking up the stairs. Members followed and instructed the subject to show his right hand and drop whatever he was holding on numerous occasions on both the second and again on the third floor. The subject continued to refuse to comply. On the third floor one of the members was able to

confirm that the subject had a metal object in his hand and members believed it to be a knife. He was again commanded to drop the weapon, which he refused to do and stated he would do things his way. Members continued to try to de-escalate the situation by talking with the subject for an extended period of time without success. He would vary between periods of calm and periods of extreme agitation during which he would yell and make threatening motions at the members. The subject continued to refuse to drop the contents of his right hand or show it to the members. Fearing for the safety of members, other tenants in the building and the subject himself, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat. The subject fell to the floor, dropping a black metal knife in the process. He then attempted to stand back up and, believing the subject was attempting to grab the knife, the member discharged the CEW a second time. Members were then able to take control of the subject. Emergency medical services were called and attended the scene, medically clearing the subject.

In the seventh incident the police communications centre received a call from a female indicating her male partner was intoxicated and causing problems. The complainant indicated the male was holding two knives, had already cut himself and was saying police would have to shoot him before he would leave the house. Members responded to the scene and saw the female running from the residence. Members entered the residence and observed the male subject walking towards them with a large machete style knife in each hand raised over his head. The subject continued to walk toward the members and was ordered to drop the knives, which he refused to do. The subject then stopped moving and was again ordered to drop the knives which he continued to refuse to do. The subject then turned to walk into the kitchen area of the residence. Fearing harm to anyone who might be in the residence, one member discharged a CEW. The subject dropped to the floor but maintained his grip on and control of the knives. He then began to get back to his feet and the member discharged the CEW a second time to eliminate the continuing threat posed by the subject. The subject dropped the knives as a result and members were then able to safely approach and take control of him. The subject was then transported to hospital where he was treated for a self-inflicted knife wound to his left thumb.

In the eighth incident members responded to a call for an "assault in progress". Upon arrival members witnessed a male dragging a female in the front yard of the address. When the male and female saw the police they both got up and started running. In the back yard one of the members tried to apprehend the male subject but he was able to escape and continue running. He was then tackled by the second member in the back alley. Both members tried to put the handcuffs on the subject while he was prone on the ground but he stood up and shook both of them off. The subject then ran down the alley to where he was again taken to the ground by the members. During the struggle the subject was able to grab onto one of the members CEW and tried to remove it and in doing so ripped the battery cartridge off of it. The other member then struck him with a closed fist in the face knocking the individual to the ground. Again the subject regained his feet and took a swing at the member but missed. He resumed running down the alley and again was caught and another struggle occurred. This time he swung at the members and again missed. In response a member with a functioning CEW removed the cartridge and utilized a contact point deployment to the subject's back. The subject stated that he gave up but moments later jumped to his feet and the member delivered a second contact point deployment to his chest but it had no effect. The member stepped back to reload the cartridge into the CEW but the subject jumped to his feet and resumed running, this time eluding the two officers.

Moose Jaw Police Service

Three incidents during which CEWs were deployed were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident members responded to a complaint of an unwanted person in a residence. Upon arrival on the scene two suspects were identified, both of whom were familiar to the members. Both suspects are known to have alcohol and drug addiction issues, are prone to violence, weapons and robberies. Both subjects fled upon members arriving and refused to comply with commands to stop. They split up and one of the members continued pursuit of one of the subjects. The subject being pursued turned, removed his shirt, raised his fists and assumed a fighting stance and advanced toward the member. He was again commanded to stop, however continued to advance on the member. The member drew his CEW and continued to order the subject to stop. The subject refused to comply and continued to advance on the member. The member then raised his CEW toward the subject, at which point the subject turned and fled. He was apprehended very quickly thereafter with the assistance of another member. No CEW was discharged during the incident.

In the second incident members observed a male subject on the street who was the subject of several outstanding arrest warrants for criminal charges. The subject also observed the members and fled. Members pursued on foot and the subject stopped, produced a knife and confronted one of the members. The member discharged a CEW to eliminate the threat posed, however only one probe made contact so the CEW was not effective. The subject then ran again and climbed a fence onto a roof. One of the members climbed onto the fence and tried to negotiate with the subject to de-escalate the situation. The subject lunged at the member with the knife and the member discharged a CEW to eliminate the renewed threat. Once again only one probe made contact so the CEW was ineffective. Members then backed away to a safe standoff distance and awaited the arrival of backup. A perimeter was then established and a crisis negotiator was used to continue negotiations with the subject who eventually surrendered the knife and was taken into custody. Throughout the incident the subject was highly agitated and appeared to be under the influence of drugs.

In the third incident members responded to a call of a break and enter in progress received from a neighbor of the involved residence. Upon arrival, the members set up on the residence and then began toward the door to affect entry. The lead member had his CEW drawn to the low ready position and, as they approached the door he observed it start to open. The lead member recognized the male subject at the door, who is known to police and has a criminal history involving violence, weapons and robbery. The lead member pointed his CEW at the subject and ordered him to surrender, which he did. The subject was then taken into custody. No CEW was discharged during the incident.

Prince Albert Police Service

Two incidents during which CEWs were deployed were reported to the Commission.

In the first incident a member observed a taxi travelling at a high rate of speed in the wrong lane of the street. The emergency equipment on the police vehicle was activated however the taxi continued at a high rate of speed and entered the highway. Once on the highway, the taxi began driving erratically, resulting in a collision with the police vehicle disabling both vehicles. A male subject fled the taxi on foot. The member pursued on foot, noting that the subject had a large knife tucked into the back of his pants. The subject then stopped and faced the member while reaching behind his back. Fearing the threat posed by the knife, the member drew his CEW and yelled commands at the subject, which he did not comply with. The member then discharged the CEW once to eliminate the threat. The subject immediately fell forward but then got back up and continued to flee on foot. After a short further foot pursuit the member was able to catch the subject and take him into custody. The subject was transported to hospital where he was released without injury. The member was treated for minor injuries as a result of the collision and was also released. It was subsequently determined that the taxi was stolen minutes before the member first observed it.

In the second incident members were engaged in a criminal vehicle pursuit. Shortly after pursuit was initiated the subject, who it was later learned was a young offender, stopped and ran from the vehicle. He was pursued on foot by members until coming to a high fence. At that point the subject turned, took a combative position with eyes focused, teeth and fists clenched, feet squarely planted and legs apart and braced. The subject was verbally warned that a "taser" would be used, however he refused to comply with commands, raised his fists and made an aggressive move toward the members. Fearing the likelihood of injury, one member discharged a CEW to eliminate the immediate threat posed by the subject. The members were then able to take custody of the subject, who was transported to hospital where he was medically cleared.

Disposition of Police Discipline Files

Chiefs of Police are responsible for maintaining discipline within their police service and are required to investigate allegations of police misconduct and, where the investigation reveals sufficient evidence of a discipline offence, to take disciplinary action. In the case of public complaints of police misconduct, the Public Complaints Commission is notified and either conducts or reviews the investigation.

The Chair of the Commission may extend the time to initiate discipline proceedings to allow for a proper investigation and review by the Public Complaints Commission. The Commission tracks investigation of police misconduct and any consequences. This area is intended to be the subject of a future audit and review by the Commission.

During Course of Calendar Year 2016

During the course of the 2016 calendar year 121 police discipline files were concluded as set out in the table below.

Police Service	No Offence Against Discipline	Non-Disciplinary Disposition*	Member Resigned	Remedial Action Ordered	Formal Discipline	Member Dismissed from Service	Total
Regina	18	5	2	7	1	0	**33**
Saskatoon	36	15	0	6	0	0	**57**
Prince Albert	7	7	0	2	0	0	**16**
Moose Jaw	7	2	2	0	0	0	**11**
Estevan	2	0	0	1	0	1	**4**
Total	**70**	**29**	**4**	**16**	**1**	**1**	**121**

* includes Advice as to Future Conduct; coaching/guidance/counselling; and mediation

Since 2002 the decisions of Hearing Officers in matters where formal discipline proceedings have been commenced and decisions by the Commission on appeal from the decisions of Hearing Officers on discipline hearings have been reported publicly and are posted on the Saskatchewan Police Commission website at: http://www.saskatchewan.ca/government/government-structure/boards-commissions-and-agencies/saskatchewan-police-commission.